



What's New – February 2007

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ARTICLES

DEMOCRACY AND HUMAN RIGHTS

Ansolabehere, Stephen et al. TELEVISION AND THE INCUMBENCY ADVANTAGE IN U.S. ELECTIONS (Legislative Studies Quarterly, vol. 31, no. 4, November 2006, pp.469-90)

The incumbency advantage is a well-known phenomenon in the United States in all levels of politics. The advantage grew from one to two percentage points in the 1940s to the eight to ten percentage points today. There are many theories as to the reasons for this. The authors studied the relationship between television and electoral competition; after reviewing the data from gubernatorial and Senate elections from the 1940s to the 1990s, the authors conclude that "television has a small, directionally indeterminate, and statistically insignificant effect on the incumbency advantage."

Cannon, Carl LEGACY TIME (National Journal, Vol. 39, No. 1, January 6, 2007, pp. 24-29)

Now that the 2006 Midterm elections are over, President Bush is concerned with how his presidency will be remembered when he leaves office. According to some scholars, the president's legacy hinges on success in the unpopular Iraq war. However, the author asserts that it is not too late for the president to modify his legacy. He goes on to offer five policies that could change how the outgoing president is remembered. These actions include capturing Osama bin Laden, executing an Israeli peace plan, outlining an effective energy policy, passing immigration reform and curtailing federal spending. The author asserts that if President Bush executes any of these policies successfully, these feats could overshadow or at least share space with the Iraq War in the history books.

Cannon, Carl M. RAW MATERIAL (National Journal, vol. 38, no. 49, December 9, 2006, pp. 30-34)

The author analyzes Illinois Democratic Senator Barack Obama's potential for becoming the next president. Obama is very popular, despite having served as a U.S. senator for only 22 months; he does not have the experience other presidents have had, such as service as a governor or a military officer. On the other hand, Obama appeals to many who feel he is similar to John F. Kennedy. Additionally, he is a "fresh face with an uplifting story at a time when Americans, always susceptible to a fad, are looking for the Next Big Thing, particularly when it comes to their governance," the author writes. Even some Republicans contend that Obama represents hope, talent, diversity, and a personality much different from President Bush, the author notes.

Horowitz, Donald L. CONSTITUTIONAL COURTS: A PRIMER FOR DECISION MAKERS (Journal of Democracy, vol. 17, no. 4, October 2006, pp. 125-137)

When newly emerging democracies are drafting constitutions, drafters are adding judicial review of government action as a necessary limitation on the power of the executive branch. Some countries allow the Supreme Court to declare legislation or executive actions as unconstitutional, while other countries have created constitutional courts to hear these cases. Horowitz's article describes the strengths and pitfalls of each approach. He contends that careful constitution drafting is necessary to limit the powers of the executive by allowing the judicial branch the opportunity of judicial review.

Leuchtenburg, William E. NEW FACES OF 1946 (Smithsonian, Vol. 37, No. 8, November 2006, pp. 48-54)

The author describes the political atmosphere of post-World War II America and the mid-term elections of 1946. When President Harry Truman took office in April 1945, opinion polls showed that Americans believed in a 2-1 margin that Democrats were better at managing domestic problems. But food and construction material shortages, coupled with post-war inflationary prices had turned the tide against the Democrats by autumn 1946. The Republicans gained 54 seats in the House of Representatives -- the largest number since 1894. Truman and his party were sunk politically. But the incoming Republican Congress misinterpreted the public's exasperation and put into place policies that antagonized many citizens. In the 1948 elections, 35 of 50 new Republican House members lost their seats. Historian Leuchtenburg concludes that the party that wins mid-term elections needs to understand why, or their win will evaporate when the voters turn out again.

Victor, Kirk GETTING TO 60 (National Journal, vol. 39, no. 2, January 13, 2007, pp. 36-43)
The U.S. Senate's new Majority Leader Harry Reid, Democrat of Nevada, is seeking to find new ways to engage Republicans and Democrats in bipartisanship and to celebrate independent-mindedness among his Democratic colleagues in order to keep his members united. Because the new Democratic majority is slim -- 51 Democrats to 49 Republicans -- it is widely believed that nothing will get done on the Senate floor without 60 votes. In an interview with the National Journal, Reid said he believes that Senate Republicans would ultimately hurt Bush's presidency if they oppose everything the Democrats want to accomplish. "If we are able to stand for bipartisanship, openness, and results," Reid said, "we don't need to stand for anything else. The rest will just fall in." Senate Minority Leader Mitch McConnell, Republican from Kentucky, told the National Journal that Republicans do have an incentive to help the Democrats govern because "accomplishing things for the country may benefit both sides." The lawmakers agreed that their biggest fears in the coming months are not taking on the big issues: Iraq, immigration, and Social Security. As author Victor recounts a Capitol Hill truism that it is "easier for a leader to keep a party's members united in the minority than in the majority," Reid said he is humbled by the fact that majorities are fleeting as he works to keep his party together.

ECONOMIC SECURITY

Carbaugh, Robert; Wassell, Charles Jr. REDUCING AMERICAN DEPENDENCE ON OIL (Challenge, vol. 49, no. 6, November/December 2006, pp. 55-77)

The authors, both economics professors at Central Washington University, say no single policy will "solve" the U.S. oil dependence problem. They examine the pros and cons of several widely discussed solutions such as rationing coupons (both non-transferable and tradable), increased gasoline taxes, higher fuel-economy requirements, higher prices, and alternative fuels. On the demand side, they note, the policy choices create a tension between speeding up reduction in consumption and a policy-induced inefficiency or inequity. And, from the supply side, there is a trade-off between environmental concerns that would accompany increased domestic production and other oil-related external costs. Policymakers will inevitably have to choose the "lesser of two evils", they conclude. Consequently, it is essential that a comprehensive cost-benefit analysis -- including the option of a "no-action" alternative -- be conducted prior to implementing any policy options.

Clouse, Thomas CHINA BANKING AND FINANCE (Institutional Investor, Sponsored Report, November 2006, pp. 1-3)

Clouse, a Beijing-based journalist, says the excitement surrounding recent Initial Public Offerings (IPOs) in China's banking industry is based on banks' future prospects, rather than their past troubles. When China made its World Trade Organization commitments in 2001, he reports, its fragile banks were riddled with bad loans, cronyism, and corruption. China's banks have made a lot of progress since then, writes Clouse, but a strong economy means reforms have yet to be truly tested. Poor loan decisions are generally masked by overall loan growth, he explains, but

an anticipated global economic slump in 2007 will show how good reform has been. Clouse notes areas of concern such as the government's continued heavy involvement in the banking industry and caps on private and foreign ownership, which limit competition. Conversely, he adds, even limited participation of foreign banks will bring technology transfer and "best practices" into the Chinese market. Prospects are bright for the banks that manage to capitalize on reforms and new technologies, he states, but investors will need to choose wisely.

Lai, Brian; Morey, Daniel S. IMPACT OF REGIME TYPE ON THE INFLUENCE OF U.S. FOREIGN AID (Foreign Policy Analysis, vol. 2, 2006, pp. 385-404)

The authors believe that past studies of U.S. foreign aid and United Nations voting have not taken into account the different incentives of leaders based on regime type. Both democratic and non-democratic leaders use different means to remain in power, conditioning their response to foreign aid. Non-democratic leaders can use foreign aid to provide private goods to elites, they note, ensuring continued support or to improve their coercive capabilities to maintain power. Democratic leaders can use neither of these tools, since their legitimacy requires mass support. This means that non-democratic societies are more likely than democracies to change their voting behavior in the UN to match donor preferences, say the authors. Controlling for the influence of regime type allows the authors to test for foreign aid as an effective tool of state policy. Non-democratic state leaders respond to increased foreign aid by voting with the U.S. in the UN, they explain, while democratic leaders are non-responsive to foreign aid.

Van Agtmael, Antoine INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION 2.0 (Foreign Policy, no. 158, January/February 2007, pp. 40-46)

Economist van Agtmael says Western protectionism has been a hindrance for Western companies. Protectionist policies in a globalizing economy generally led to a false sense of security, a reluctance to streamline, and a lack of innovative thinking in industries such as steel, automobiles, electronics and cement. Meanwhile, he notes, emerging market companies are increasingly competitive, with many firms capable of attaining world class status. In 1988, there were just twenty companies in emerging markets with sales over \$1 billion. Last year, there were 270, including at least 38 with sales exceeding \$10 billion. This is not a simple case of unsophisticated makers of low-cost, low-tech products reaping the rewards of cheap labor, he observes -- many of these firms are high-tech, capital intensive and operate under sophisticated marketing and management strategies. This does not mean that Western economies are doomed to "lose", he emphasizes. The world economy is not a zero-sum game, says van Agtmael, and globalization should benefit any company willing to adapt and innovate to maintain a competitive edge.

Weissman, Andrew PLAYING WITH FIRE – THE 10 TCF/YEAR SUPPLY GAP – PART I (Energypulse.net, posted December 15, 2006)

In the first of a four-part series on the natural gas supply risks facing the U.S., the author, editor-in-chief and publisher of energybusinesswatch.com, warns that the U.S. will be facing an unprecedented shortfall of natural gas within the next decade. He notes that North America is running short of natural gas, with older and larger gas fields becoming depleted, and new discoveries being much smaller in size and experiencing very fast rates of depletion. Despite an exploration boom – almost a quarter of a million new gas wells have been drilled in the U.S. and Canada since 2000 – supply has not increased. He partly lays the blame for the lack of a sense of urgency in addressing this impending crisis on inaccurate or highly speculative forecasts by the Energy Information Administration and some private forecasting firms, which have underestimated by far the amount of natural gas needed to run the U.S. economy. He urges the development within the coming year of a comprehensive national strategy to reduce U.S. dependence upon natural gas for electricity generation. He notes that past price spikes have already driven the most price-sensitive natural gas users out of the U.S. market, and that if an alternative strategy is not implemented soon, the price increases needed to match supply with demand by 2020 could be "brutal ... potentially resulting in the permanent shutdown of a

significant portion of the manufacturing sector in the U.S.” Available online at http://www.energypulse.net/centers/article/article_display.cfm?a_id=1388

Zoakos, Criton M. RISING MUSLIM SCHIZOPHRENIA: AN INVESTOR'S GUIDE TO GLOBALIZATION AND THE WAR ON TERROR (International Economy, vol. 20, no. 4, Fall 2006, pp. 20-23,64)

Zoakos says that the “War on Terror” is, at its heart, a war on globalization. Globalization threatens traditional cultures and subverts the status and authority of the powerful elites, he explains. Islamic countries are poor – they comprise 20 percent of the world's population, but produce only 5 percent of world GDP. And, he writes, this poverty is accompanied by extreme inequalities in wealth and income, and the world's highest obstacles to entrepreneurship. So, he notes, Muslim governments are in a schizophrenic situation: they must attend the obvious needs of their societies and still satisfy the interests of their constituent local elites and factions, whose survival depends on opposing globalization. In other words, the real enemy for the elites are Muslims who attempt to modernize. This situation is what has driven the West's “change the values” approach to the “War on Terror”, says Zoakos. For investors, he writes, this means this is a war that reduces risk to the globalization process occurring in the rest of the non-Muslim world, insofar as it focuses the conflict where it belongs – between moderate and extremist Muslims. In terms of the cost of the war to the U.S., he reports, defense outlays as a percent of GDP are much lower today than they were in 1993, and far lower than during the entire Cold War period.

GLOBAL ISSUES / INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION

Brown, Lester DISTILLERY DEMAND FOR GRAIN TO FUEL CARS VASTLY UNDERSTATED (Earth Policy Institute Eco-Economy Update, January 4, 2007)

The author, founder of the Earth Policy Institute (EPI), writes that the U.S. fuel ethanol industry has grown so fast in the last two years that data collection has fallen behind. The U.S. Department of Agriculture estimates that ethanol production will consume 60 million tons of corn from the 2008 harvest, but the EPI, reviewing the combined data of several firms that survey the industry, estimates that more than twice that much corn will be needed. Brown warns that the unprecedented diversion of the world's main food crop for fuel production will affect food prices everywhere, potentially leading to political instability in importing countries around the world. He writes that the U.S. corn harvest is 40 percent of the world total, and accounts for 70 percent of world corn exports. The state of Iowa alone produces more corn than the entire grain harvest of Canada; if all the ethanol-processing plants being built or planned in Iowa come online, Iowa may have to become a corn importer. Brown urges a moratorium on the licensing of new distilleries — a “time-out, while we catch our breath and decide how much corn can be used for ethanol without dramatically raising food prices.” Available online at <http://www.earth-policy.org/Updates/2007/Update63.htm>

Garfield, Bob YOUTUBE VS. BOOB TUBE (Wired, December 2006, pp. 222//266)

If one thought that YouTube.com was a lot of video doodling from online extroverts who want to put themselves in front of a camcorder, then think again, writes Garfield. Rather, the online video-sharing site represents the first ripples of a media tsunami that will crush the business model that sustains television as a profit-making enterprise. The fast-growing popularity of YouTube means that the 21st century audience has lost interest in the type of programming traditionally produced by the big U.S. television networks, the article argues. Without an audience, television won't attract the advertisers who provide the revenue stream for big media. Advertisers, known to be shy of controversy, venture with caution into an online world where the weird, wacky, vulgar and sarcastic are prevailing cultural values. Further, the freewheeling world of make-it-yourself content defies the conventional legal structures for copyright protection and creators' rights.

These uncertainties make the future of YouTube unclear, but Garfield argues its 100 million streams a day guarantee its longevity. Available online at www.wired.com.

Garrett, Laurie THE CHALLENGE OF GLOBAL HEALTH (Foreign Affairs, vol. 86, no. 1, January/February 2007, pp. 14-38)

The recent spate of high-profile donors such as Warren Buffett and Bill and Melinda Gates pledging millions to improve health conditions in developing countries has been cause for praise and hope. However, author Laurie Garrett cautions, the tendency of large donors to focus funds on narrow, disease-specific problems such as HIV/AIDS, malaria and TB exacerbates the failing public health infrastructure in poor countries. These factors include bureaucratic corruption, oversight and coordination deficiencies in the receiving countries, and the “brain drain” of health care personnel to wealthy countries. She urges using maternal and child health as the critical baseline marker for judging the general effectiveness of any health initiative, and highlights the need for innovative approaches that encourage self-sufficiency rather than dependency on donors. One example cited is the “Doc-in-a-Box,” a prototype mobile delivery system built from abandoned shipping containers that could have linked networks for information-sharing and inventory and quality control. Operated as franchises that could generate modest salaries, this initiative would provide an incentive to retain critically-needed doctors and nurses in poorer countries.

Griswold, Eliza WAGING PEACE IN THE PHILIPPINES (Smithsonian, Vol. 37, No. 9, December 2006, pp. 82-92)

The article reports on innovative efforts by the U.S. military, working with the Filipino armed forces to curtail terrorist recruitment through development work in the southern islands of Jolo and Basilan, where the majority of the population is Muslim. Griswold cites poverty and a lack of social mobility under a feudal social system as root causes to the insurgency, noting that the Philippines was once the richest country in Asia, but is now one of the poorest. She goes on to explain the history of this region, the rise of local militant Islamic groups since the 1980s, the U.S. role, and American efforts to stop the Arroyo government from carrying out extrajudicial killings of political opponents under cover of the war on terror.

Motavalli, Jim SHAKING THE BABY TREE (E Magazine, Vol. 17, No. 6, November/December 2006, pp. 26-33)

Editor Motavalli's article is a counterpoint to recent books that claim the Earth is suffering from a decline in births — a “birth dearth”. He notes a skewed interpretation which cites 63 countries, including Russia, as having less-than-replacement levels of births. However, with 35 countries in which there are 5 or more births per mother, overall world population is not dropping. The UN projects world population to grow from 6.4 billion to 9.2 billion by 2050. Poor access to family planning, the low status of women and a desire to offset continued high rates of infant mortality will continue to increase numbers. The U.S., the world's third most populous nation, will continue to experience a one percent annual growth due to immigration, even though household size has dropped from 3.1 persons to 2.6 persons. Two sidebars: THE PLANET'S LOPSIDED GROWTH and THE U.S.: A POPULATION-ENVIRONMENT IMBALANCE accompanies the story.

Ratliff, Evan ME TRANSLATE PRETTY ONE DAY (Wired, December 2006, pp. 210-213)

Since the dawn of the computer age, engineers have been trying to develop a program that will translate text from one language to another. It's proven a far more difficult problem than anyone ever anticipated. A New York-based company, Meaningful Machines, is getting closer, however, with the adoption of a totally new concept as the basis of its translation program. Most programs have tried to apply traditional rules of grammar to a body of text to eke out a translation, but the programs fail to grasp the nuances and context of language use. They produce garbled, awkward or simply embarrassing translations. In contrast, the Meaningful Machines method attempts a translation by analyzing statistical probabilities for the juxtaposition of phrases and

common usages in the text subject to translation as compared to large bodies of text stored in its databanks. A couple of generations of engineers have struggled with the problem, but it was an untrained Israeli inventor who conceived the “decoder” that may prove to crack one of the oldest problems in computer science. Available online at www.wired.com.

Waters, David J.; Wildasin, Kathleen CANCER CLUES FROM PET DOGS (Scientific American, vol. 295, no. 6, December 2006, pp. 94-101)

Dogs often develop bone, prostate or breast cancer which spreads to other parts of their bodies in ways similar to the progression of cancer in humans. Thus, pet dogs can serve as models for human cancer, and comparative oncologists are using dogs with naturally occurring cancers to study detection, prevention and treatment, including surgery and drug therapy. Treatments developed using dogs have significantly improved the cure rate of teenagers suffering from the bone cancer osteosarcoma. Pet dogs can raise awareness of cancer-causing chemicals in homes and yards if they develop cancers from such exposure years before the disease might develop in people, allowing time for remediation of the risk and monitoring for disease development. Dogs over 10 years of age have reduced mortality from cancer, which may offer clues to the genetic basis for cancer resistance in people over 100 years of age. Walters is professor of comparative oncology at Purdue University; Wildasin is a medical and science writer.

INTERNATIONAL SECURITY

Bradish, Christopher; Specter, Arlen DIALOGUE WITH ADVERSARIES (Washington Quarterly, Vol. 30, no. 1, Winter 2006-2007, pp. 9-25)

This article encourages bilateral and multilateral talks between the United States and adversaries, specifically Iran and North Korea. Sen. Specter argues that the U.S. must engage with Iran and North Korea regardless of feelings about the countries' policies and leadership. The senator gives examples of successful diplomatic efforts with Cuba and Syria, two other nations viewed as adversaries. He also describes a recent trip to Venezuela where he met with Hugo Chavez and convinced the president to meet with the U.S. ambassador, something Chavez had initially been unwilling to do. Specter concludes that in his experience, engaging political leaders, regardless of America's position on their leadership, will lead to more successful diplomacy and may even prevent armed conflict.

Crook, Clive NO EASY EXIT FROM IRAQ (National Journal, posted online January 12, 2007)

The author presents an analysis of the current situation in Iraq, opining that “The president's plan to send a ‘surge’ of troops into Iraq seems a clear instance of too little, too late.” He also warns against a precipitate retreat, which “would make things worse, and maybe much worse.” He believes that the best course of action “would be a much bigger commitment of extra forces, of the kind that Sen. John McCain has advocated from the beginning, together with an undertaking that they would remain until security had been re-established.” Recognizing that this is politically unsustainable, he suggests that the “least-bad feasible option” is to follow the recommendations of the Iraq Study Group, “minus the indication of a prompt withdrawal, whether or not preceded by one last push.” He criticizes “the egregious intelligence failure over Iraqi weapons of mass destruction” but also acknowledges that he and other supporters of the war made serious mistakes, including underestimating the ferocity of the sectarian animosity in Iraq. He concludes, “the direct and indirect costs of the war — including, not least, the costs to America's reputation and security — have greatly exceeded the benefits. And the world is a far more dangerous place as a result.” Currently available online at <http://nationaljournal.com/crook.htm>

Hashim, Ahmed S. IRAQ'S CIVIL WAR (Current History, vol. 106, no. 696, January 2007, pp. 3-10)

Iraq is in a state of civil war, and the U.S. and Iraqi governments' reluctance to accept this does not change the facts on the ground writes the author, a professor at the U.S. Naval War College

and lecturer at Harvard's Kennedy School, of Government. Hashim dissects the complex security situation in Iraq, giving insight into the divided Sunni insurgency, increasingly strained relations between foreign fighters and tribal leaders, the inability of mainstream Shi'a political leaders to confront the militias, and sectarian death squads which have infiltrated the new Iraqi security forces. The author recommends the United States acknowledges the reality of an Iraqi Civil War and respond with what the Pentagon has dubbed the "Go Long" option -- a 5-10 year U.S.-led security training and military advisory effort to help Iraqis mount an effective counterinsurgency campaign, control Sunni-Shi'a violence, and buy time to develop new political institutions.

Heinze, Eric A. HUMANITARIAN INTERVENTION AND THE WAR IN IRAQ: NORMS, DISCOURSE, AND STATE PRACTICE (Parameters, vol. 36, no. 1, Spring 2006, pp. 20-34)
Dr. Heinze, Political Science Professor at the University of Oklahoma, analyzes the doctrine of humanitarian intervention as justification for the exercise of military power, specifically in the war in Iraq. With the failure to find weapons of mass destruction, the resort to force in Iraq has been justified on human rights grounds. The six factors that Heinze uses to determine if a war is a legitimate humanitarian intervention, include, motive, level of human suffering, war as a last resort, prospects for success, proportionality and right authority. This article is currently available on the Internet at: <http://www.carlisle.army.mil/usawc/Parameters/06spring/heinze.htm>

Krepon, Michael THE CONFERENCE ON DISARMAMENT: MEANS OF REJUVENATION (Arms Control Today, vol. 36, no. 10, December 2006, pp. 18-22)
Krepon, co-founder of the Washington-based Henry L. Stimson Center, says that the forum in Geneva that has negotiated treaties setting norms against nuclear weapons testing and prohibitions against chemical and biological weapons "has fallen on hard times." Ambassadors assigned to the Conference on Disarmament "now moonlight" on other diplomatic assignments in Switzerland, whereas they once worked on tight deadlines "to hammer out key provisions governing on-site inspections and schedules of prohibited substances." Unfortunately, Krepon says, the CD has outgrown its mission. Even though the CD continues to be deadlocked by outmoded consensus rules, he says there is still a role for coalitions of the willing -- made up of government and non-government experts -- to meet periodically in Geneva to lay out the groundwork for agreements (not necessarily treaties) on issues such as fissile materials or security in space. Informal meetings might usefully pursue interim steps, the author adds. Doing this and offering workshops to promote better understanding of important technical arms control issues and challenges is one way for the forum to achieve at least some progress in the absence of broader consensus. With some adaptation, he says the once distinguished CD could again have "a useful future." Available online at: http://www.armscontrol.org/act/2006_12/Krepon.asp

Lavoy, Peter R. NUCLEAR PROLIFERATION OVER THE NEXT DECADE: CAUSES, WARNING SIGNS AND POLICY RESPONSES (Nonproliferation Review, vol. 13, no. 3, November 2006)
In July 2006 the author organized a conference at the Naval Postgraduate School in Monterey that attracted some 60 scholars, non-governmental experts, military officers and U.S. government officials who were asked to look out over the horizon for the next 10 to 15 years to consider what factors might influence nuclear weapons proliferation in 2016. He provides an introduction to an entire edition of the Review devoted to nuclear proliferation in the coming decade at the very time that there are heightened concerns in the international community about nuclear plans by Iran and North Korea. Lavoy, director of the School's Center for Contemporary Conflict, looks at what might motivate new countries in the Middle East or Northeast Asia to go nuclear. His article looks at early warning indicators that could suggest that a nation might be pursuing a nuclear program and at a variety of policy measures that might usefully be adopted to prevent or head off potential proliferant states. One of the key findings is that individuals make the decisions necessary to pursue nuclear weapons "so understanding the psychological mindsets of individual leaders is crucial to nonproliferation efforts." Another critical finding is that diplomatic engagement with nuclear problem states can frequently "buy enough time for the international community to develop long-term nonproliferation solutions, or, for other unforeseen forces, such as the change

of national leadership, or a severe economic crisis, to reorient the priorities of the proliferating state.”

Paterson, Pat INTO AFRICA: A NEW FRONTIER IN THE WAR ON TERROR (U.S. Naval Institute Proceedings, vol. 132, no. 5, May 2006, pp. 32-36)

Africa has become a priority in the global war on terrorism because the many problems that confront this continent make it vulnerable to terrorist recruitment. In an effort to thwart terrorism in Africa, the U.S. Navy and Marine Corps started what will be the beginning of a long involvement on the continent, with the June 2005 Flintlock exercise -- the largest deployment of U.S. military forces in Africa since World War II. The philosophy behind this type of American military terrorism prevention is to train Africans to govern and police themselves.

Smith, Pamela Hyde THE HARD ROAD BACK TO SOFT POWER (Georgetown Journal of International Affairs, Vol. 8, No. 1, Winter/Spring 2007, pp. 115-123)

The author, a former ambassador to Moldova and currently teaching at Georgetown University's School of Foreign Service, describes some aspects of the continuing “downward slide in global public opinion” of the U.S. and her suggestions for reversing this worrisome trend. She contends that “Anti-American forces are taking advantage of the collapse of U.S. popularity across the globe, making anti-Americanism a national security threat.” Citing a string of alarming statistics about the U.S. image in the world, including a 2002 poll that indicated that there was not a single Muslim-majority country in which a majority believed that Arabs had carried out the 9/11 attacks, she observes, “Reservoirs of goodwill built up over decades have evaporated.” Pointing out that the U.S. “spends the same on public diplomacy as Britain or France,” she proposes a ten-fold increase in the public diplomacy budget and a reorganization of American public diplomacy efforts, removing the “long-term relationship building or ‘mutual understanding’ programs” from the State Department and moving them to a “Public Diplomacy Institute,” which would include all U.S. soft power institutions, such as the Peace Corps, USAID, the U.S. Institute for Peace, and the Broadcasting Board of Governors. She concludes, “ignoring the present crisis in American credibility will insure that the United States falters and fails in the twenty-first century.”

Wittes, Tamara Cofman; Yerkes, Sarah E. THE MIDDLE EAST FREEDOM AGENDA: AN UPDATE (Current History, vol. 106, no. 696, January 2007, pp. 31-41)

The authors argue that while President Bush's “Freedom Agenda” to promote democracy has made some gains, it now faces a backlash, in the form of radical and anti-American groups, like Hamas, coming to power in democratic elections. As a result, several Arab governments, like Egypt, are blocking further independence and activism in the nongovernmental sector, which has been the focus of U.S.-funded civil society building, in contrast to slower, less effective diplomatic efforts to promote democracy, which are overly focused on short-term payoffs. The authors call on the U.S. to implement government-wide pro-democracy policies to reconcile overlapping and occasionally conflicting priorities among agencies and give the Freedom Agenda long-term staying power.

U.S. SOCIETY & VALUES

Joseph, James REDEFINING ACCOUNTABILITY (Foundation News & Commentary, vol. 47, no. 4, September/October 2006, pp. 31-35)

The author, a former U.S. ambassador to South Africa and former president of the Council on Foundations, writes that accountability in international philanthropy is more than just transparency in financial or organizational matters, but in guarding the “soul and spirit” of the organization, and publicly share the values that go into decision-making. He notes that a major shift between ethics and power has occurred in recent years that should “serve as a background” for accountability in

international philanthropy — ethics and power are increasingly being recognized as one and the same. Consumers are increasingly making choices base on responsible corporate behavior, and political leaders are finding that military or economic might are less effective for cultivating influence than generosity and respect. Joseph explores several questions that philanthropic leaders should be asking themselves, cautioning not to “become so preoccupied with the preservation of our organization and the need to increase our assets” that the deeper meaning of philanthropy is neglected.

Teachout, Terry JOHN HAMMOND'S JAZZ (Commentary, vol. 133, no. 3, October 2006, pp. 55–59)

The author recounts the career of record producer John Hammond, “one of the very first people to think seriously about jazz -- to treat it not as commercial jazz music but as an art form deserving of wider and deeper consideration.” Hammond was known for his ability to discover young and underappreciated talent, and discoveries and signings included Billie Holiday, Count Basie, Benny Goodman and Teddy Wilson. He was an instrumental force for the integration of jazz groups, and originated the idea of expanding Goodman’s trio to a quartet by adding the African American vibraphonist Lionel Hampton. Rejecting the be-bop style that predominated during the 1950s, Hammond shifted his focus to rock and folk music, eventually signing both Bob Dylan and Bruce Springsteen to their first recording contracts.

Books

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Allies: The U.S., Britain, Europe and the war in Iraq / by William Shawcross. - New York, NY; Public Affairs, 2004.

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Finding information in science, technology and medicine / by Jill Lambert, Peter A. Lambert. - Europa Publications, 2004.

Foreign attachments: the power of ethnic groups in making of American foreign policy / by Tony Smith-. - Cambridge, MA; Harvard University Press, 2000.

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Bank, 2006.

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The Librarian's Internet survival guide: strategies for the high-tech reference desk / by Irene, E. McDermott -, Barbara Quint. - 2nd ed. - Medford, NJ; Information today, Inc., 2006.

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Terror and liberalism / by Paul Berman. - New York, NY; W.W. Norton & Company, 2003.

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McCarthy, Carolyn. McCarthy. - Washington, D.C.; Assembly of Turkish American Associations, 1997.

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Web search savvy: strategies and shortcuts for online research / by Barbara G. Friedman. - Mahwah, NJ ; Lawrence Erlbaum Associates, Publishers, 2004.

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IIP Publications

Justice For All: The Legacy of Thurgood Marshall

Thurgood Marshall stands as one of the great American heroes of the 20th century: He was the attorney who ended legal segregation in the United States with his victory in the *Brown v. Board of Education* case, and the U.S. Supreme Court justice who championed expanded rights for every individual American -- minorities, women, and immigrants, among many others. The essays that follow chronicle Marshall's rise in a society marred by segregation, his development as the accomplished lawyer who won "the case of the century" as well as many other important cases, and his appointment as the first African-American Supreme Court justice. His is the story of how one person, dedicated to the ideal of human rights for all, can succeed in changing society and improve the lives of millions of men and women. (January 2007)

Electronic Journals

Benefits of Trade, Costs of Protectionism

An Electronic Journal of the U.S. Department of State, January 2007

This issue of eJournalUSA includes articles from authors inside and outside the U.S. government describing the benefits of trade and the costs of protectionism—how protectionist practices hurt millions, especially in the developing world; the benefits to be gained by developing countries which remove barriers to imports from each other; and how protectionism bolsters the politically designated few while harming the many.

Transforming the Culture of Corruption

An Electronic Journal of the U.S. Department of State, December 2006

In recent years, through a series of international agreements, a global framework for combating corruption has begun to emerge. Individual countries can now make their anticorruption efforts more effective by vigorously implementing anticorruption commitments and relying on international cooperation. This issue of *eJournal USA* highlights the important roles that the public sector, private sector, and non-governmental organizations play in eradicating corruption worldwide.

Webchats

Webchats allow foreign audiences to interact with American citizens on wide range of topics using a chat tool over the Internet. U.S. government and private sector subject experts, academics, journalists, and everyday citizens are brought on as guests to do webchats on USINFO. You may visit the [USINFO Webchat Homepage](#) to see upcoming ones, and read the transcripts of the previous webchats.

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